

National Republican.

(Entered at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.)

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Published daily (Sundays excepted) by

The National Republican Printing and Publishing Co.,

No. 1308 E Street Northwest.

TERMS:

One copy one year, \$5.00

One copy one month, \$1.00

Address: NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Washington, D. C.

Communications for publication should be

sent to the Editor, and only upon one side of the paper

When drawings are made, no return will be made

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in

Act of October 3, 1879, authorized by Act of October 3, 1879.

Mr. D. DAVIDSON is the Agent for the receipt

of Advertisements and Subscriptions for

this Paper, and also for the Collection of

Accounts.

Mr. W. H. POPE is also authorized to receive

Advertisements and Subscriptions.

Largest Legitimate Morning Cir-

culation in the District.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 17, 1880.

"I NEVER asked a soldier to do anything

"I could not do myself."—U. S. GRANT.

It is the Democrats now who are pressing

the financial fight in Congress. That

much-lashed-of-quarrel over this subject in

the Republican ranks seems to have disap-

peared altogether.

THEY have a BLAINE Club of one thou-

sand members at Toledo, Ohio. That is

all right. The SHERMAN Club at that

locality has not yet reported for duty.

BLAINE is evidently poaching on Secretary

SHERMAN's domain.

It is said that General BUTLER has re-

fused to act as counsel for the Fusionists

in Maine. Uncle BEN has very skillful

legal officers for sniffing out the equities

of a case early. He is too old a lawyer

to be fooling around a case in which there

is no hope of success.

It is intimated that a very considerable

proportion of the present Congress are en-

gaged in stock speculations. If this al-

legation be true, it accounts for the tardiness

with which the public business proceeds.

It is difficult to serve the country and

Mammon efficiently at the same time.

CHARLES O'CONNOR has an opinion,

which is very wrong on his part. He has

expressed it in effect that the Democratic

party cannot elect any man President next

time. Now he becomes a target for every

Democratic whipper-snapper in the country

to shy a boulder at. It is not safe in that

party to have and express an opinion.

THE Democratic raid against the next or

coming Republican nominee is almost

exclusively upon General GRANT. Occa-

sionally an assault is made upon Senator

BLAINE or Secretary SHERMAN, but a con-

tinuous fire is kept up against the Third-

Term project. Evidently our Bourbon fel-

low-citizens fear GRANT more than any

other possible candidate.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme court is

about to decide the question whether when

a street railway company works its drivers

eighteen hours a day, it can be held liable

for an accident caused by a driver's going

to sleep at his post. If this question were

left to a generous public, whose sympathy

is always enlisted with these overworked

public servants, the decision would be

unanimously against the companies.

THE Feather-Duster story was a lie from

beginning to end, so far as it related to the

members of our late legislative assembly.

The Star wisely omits all allusion to it in

its current assault upon the Home-Rule

movement, but does not confine itself so

strictly to the truth in other respects. For

example, its insinuations regarding "pick-

ings and stealings" are all based upon un-

founded rumor or deliberate falsehood.

If Senator VOORHEES is really in earnest

about his so-called exodus investigation,

"within prison walls. It would seem as if
the much-deprived Chinese were wise in
keeping their own people at home, and ex-

cluding the foreigner from their country.
The way to be pure and happy is never to

travel or to read. Ignorance is bliss."

CONGRESS has assumed a portion of "the
burden of debt and expense of the Dis-

trict," it is true; but not more than its
share, as the Evening Star has often argued

and insisted. And the restoration of suffrage
to our people would neither decrease nor

increase that assumption nor the responsi-

bility, for the supervision of our affairs by
Congress. No one doubts or denies or at-

tempts to nullify the power of that body to
do as it pleases in the District. But reason-

able men will incline to the belief that the
establishment and continuance of a non-

representative government here is in the
nature of a tyrannical defiance of the

spirit of our institutions by Congress itself.

The strict letter of the Constitution may

justify it, for the reason that the General
Government must necessarily and should

naturally have supreme control over the
surroundings of its executive habitation;

but when that control is asserted to the ex-

tent of depriving citizens of every semblance
of individual independence it becomes ob-

noxious and unbearable.

THE thoughtless manner in which many
respectable newspapers have accepted and

reproduced the flippant charges of the Op-

position press against General BRADY is

another illustration of falsehood outsped-

ing truth. The "Star" mail service was in-

tended to benefit the country at large and

increase the usefulness of the postal depart-

ment. In carrying out this intention with

characteristic vigor, General BRADY stepped

on somebody's toes, or disappointed some

expectant contractor. If he had not been

so vigorous, or if he had yielded to the im-

portunities of those who now assail him

because they cannot sue him, the interests

of the department would have been so

capably served, it is true; but he would

have escaped these assaults. In other

words, the facts show that he is a victim of

malicious persecution simply because in the

proper performance of his duties he has in-

cidental incurred the enmity of a lot of

spoil-hunters.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The letter of Colonel CORKHILL, the new

United States District Attorney for this

District, to the Superintendent of the

Police, on the matter of the arrest and

conviction of criminals, seems to be a step in

the right direction. It certainly opens a

field for reflection on a subject that holds a

very important relation to the public wel-

fare. Our government is based upon the

laws and their rigid enforcement, and with-

out this what we term government is of

little value to society. The aim of Colonel

CORKHILL's letter is quite apparent. It is

to impress upon the head of the police,

which is the incipient agent for forcing

crime and bringing criminals to justice,

the importance of making arrests upon

apparent proof of guilt, and then, if pos-

sible, to make the links of evidence as perfect

that the prosecuting attorney will be enabled

to procure conviction before the courts. By

a strict adherence to this policy the chances

of escape from punishment under trial will

be largely diminished. It is the duty of

the District Attorney to bring all criminal

cases into the courts, first before the Grand

Jury for indictment, and then to bring

these indictments before the courts for trial

and conviction when procured. Just in

proportion, then, as arrests are made upon

doubtful proofs, the case is jeopardized and

the chances of escape are multiplied. The

failure to convict reflects unfavorably upon

the prosecuting officer, and his reputation

as a capable and vigilant prosecutor is

jeopardized. For these reasons the admonitions

contained in Colonel CORKHILL's letter to the

Superintendent of the Police appear to be

timely and judicious. At this juncture the

earliest services of the prosecuting attorney

relative to a diabolical crime which has

horrified the sentiment of this community.

That officer feels the importance of bring-

ing conviction under the forms of law,

and he well knows how difficult it is to

procure such a result, when confronted by

skillful and artful lawbreakers, even with

positive proofs of guilt. Hence, his extreme

anxiety now that the police shall fortify

their action with a chain of evidence all

legitimate and convincing, and under which

there can be no failure to convict. We do

not mean that the police should not be

guided by circumstances and suspicions, to

some extent, in making arrests, leaving the

courts to try the cases and decide the

question of innocence and guilt, but it is

not unreasonable after arrest to expect that

these officers shall work up and follow

every clue to guilt and present to the pro-

secuting officer the best attainable evidence

under which conviction can be assured.

This, done, then, though the guilty may

possibly escape, the ministers of the law

will stand justified in the public judg-

ment.

A SPECK OF WAR.

The Ohio newspaper war, after a brief

halt, under which a permanent peace was

hoped for, has broken out again between the

Washington correspondents of the Cleveland

Leader and the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Leader man goes for General BOYNTON's

scalp with war-paint and feathers, re-

liefed by General SHERMAN, of the army.

The Leader correspondent provokes the

General of the Army to utterances like these:

General JUDSON KILPATRICK exposed the

falsehood and nonsense of BOYNTON's attack

on my book in the New York Times, and Mr.

C. W. MONTROSE, of Cincinnati, tore his pos-

sitive criticism to shreds in the papers of that

city. BOYNTON's garbling of the Con-

federate records was most palpable and shame-

ful. But what could you expect from the

man? Everybody knows him to be a noto-

rious shamer. You could hire him to do

anything for money.

"Is so to let us that?" I asked. "I thought

he was a man of some character; he is quoted

very extensively by many papers of the country

as the most truthful man on Newspaper

law and a reliable gentleman."

General SHERMAN—"A man of character

and a Christian—bah! He is entirely without

character. Why, for a thousand dollars he

would sinister the own mother."

Correspondent—"How is it, General, that

such a fraud as he is quoted so much by de-

cent people?"

General SHERMAN—"That is something I

cannot tell, unless it is that nobody of char-

acter wishes to dirty their hands with such a

creature. I would not bother with such

as he. It would take all my time and ac-

complish nothing. He is very persistent and

everget in manufacturing falsehoods, and,

of course, all of these cannot be hunted down,

so he keeps on to run through the press un-

controlled for a long time."

We chronicle this not as a portion of

the pending war, but simply to show the

advanced stage and bitterness of the fight,

and to express a deep regret that Ohio

journalism should have retrograded so far

as to be subject to allegations alike unfa-

lteral and disreputable. It is General

BOYNTON's turn now to rise to a personal

explanation and hurl these epithets back

defiantly into the teeth of his assailants.

"By St. GEORGE the work goes bravely on."

"WHEREVER I AM, THEY CAN COME."

No words more significant and impressive

than these have dropped from the lips of Gen-

eral O'Connell since he uttered those celebrated

words, "Let us have peace." They are both

worthy of the head and heart of the great man

by whom they were uttered, and remind one

of the saying of Jesus, when little children

were forbidden to come unto Him. In the

case at Jacksonville the poor liberated bondmen

pressed upon the General, and the hotel-keep-

ers, little knowing the great heart of his

guest, thought to do him a kindness by keep-

ing that unfortunate class from him; but he

refused to be thus protected, and said, "Where-

ever I am, they can come." Millions will lift

their dejected heads at these words.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

PERSONAL.

REV. C. M. BUTLER, of Philadelphia, is at the

Metropolitan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REFORM TRUST.

JOHN J. M. TOWNE.

JOHN J. M. TOWNE.

JOHN J. M. TOWNE.

JOHN J. M. TOWNE.

JOHN J. M. TOWNE.

JOHN J. M. TOWNE.